

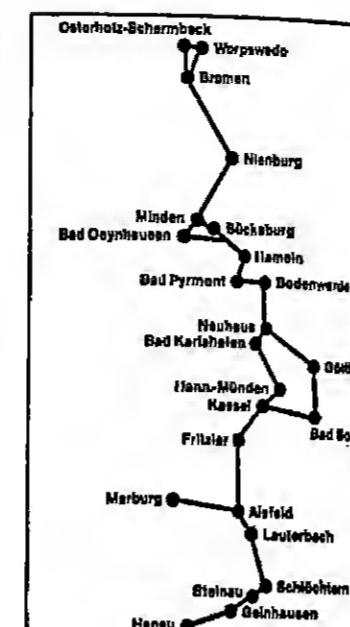
# Routes to tour in Germany

## The German Fairy Tale Route

German roads will get you there — even if nostalgia is your destination. On your next visit why not call to mind those halcyon childhood days when your mother or father told you fairy tales, maybe German ones? The surrounding area in which our great fairy tale writers lived or the scenes in which the tales themselves were set will make their meaning even clearer and show you that many are based on a fairly realistic background.

On a tour from Hanau, near Frankfurt, where the Brothers Grimm were born, to Bremen, where the Town Band (consisting of a donkey, a dog, a cat and a cockerel) played such dreadful music that it put even robbers to flight, you will enjoy the varying kinds of countryside. And do stop over at Bodenwerder. That was where Baron Münchhausen told his breathtaking lies.

Visit Germany and let the Fairy Tale Route be your guide.



- 1 Bremen
- 2 Bodenwerder, home of Münchhausen
- 3 Hanau, birthplace of the Brothers Grimm
- 4 Alsfeld

DZT DEUTSCHE ZENTRUM FÜR TOURISMUS  
Beethovenstrasse 69, D-6000 Frankfurt

# The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

C 20725 C  
ISSN 0016-8858

## Gromyko in Bonn for talks with Kohl

Brezhnev's death has reactivated East-West diplomacy. His successor, Yuri Andropov, is worth talking with, and this is a view President Reagan will no doubt share.

America will soon be preparing for next year's Presidential elections and Mr Reagan is sure to feel a summit meeting with the new Soviet leader will be useful for domestic consumption.

This should reassure Western Europeans worried about the trend in relations between Moscow and Washington.

Mr Gromyko's visit to Bonn started the ball rolling. Within a single week Moscow kept its options open regardless who wins at the polls in the March general election.

The Soviet government has clearly held its fire on Christian Democratic Bonn Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

Yet days before Mr Gromyko's visit it gave the Opposition leader and Social Democratic Shadow Chancellor Hans-Joachim Vogel a sterling welcome in Moscow.

Herr Vogel in Moscow was clearly manoeuvring. The Kremlin lent him every encouragement without going so far as to snub the current Bonn government.

### IN THIS ISSUE

GENERAL ELECTION  
Credibility is Helmut Kohl's strong point

Page 3

POLITICS  
Hans-Joachim Vogel does well in Washington

Page 4

INDUSTRY  
Steelmaker Willy Korf calls in reinforcements

Page 7

RELIGION  
Luther and the Reformation — 500 years ago and now

Page 11

Arms cooperation with the United States has always been a sore point in Bonn Defence Ministers. None has succeeded in selling America even a complete weapon system.

US politicians may have made declarations of intent to take arms cooperation seriously as a two-way traffic and buy European equipment for the US armed forces. But these fine words have invariably been caught under pressure from the arms lobby.

In return for heavy Bundeswehr buys in the United States all that has been sold to the US armed forces is machine tools, telecommunications equipment and the like.

Even this trickle is now to be brought to a halt by the Congressional ban on cooperation.

If the United States rules out all orders in return, be they ever so symbolic, Herr Wörner will find it difficult to persuade the Bundestag to approve arms purchases from America.

## Wörner upset by Congress

the purchase abroad of arms and equipment containing special metals.

Bonn Defence Minister Manfred Wörner is deeply disappointed and has harshly criticised the Congress decision.

He will have been thinking less in terms of the low level of current arms trading than of the virtual ban on future cooperation.

The US arms industry may be heedless of the political glass it has broken, but Congress, to which Herr Wörner has appealed, ought to show a greater sense of political responsibility.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 15 January 1983)

Yet many of the Bundeswehr's land-sea- and air-based missiles are US-manufactured, and there is no immediate alternative.

So Herr Wörner's criticism of the US is only secondarily tub-thumping for German economic interests.

He is evidently keen to prevent a decline in confidence in the United States that Germany may well come to feel if America continues in this way to attach greater priority to US economic interests than to Nato unity.

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(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 15 January 1983)



Foreign Minister Genscher welcoming Mr Gromyko to Bonn  
(Photo: Sven Simon)

## Arms control and the man

When the Bonn correspondent of the *New York Times*, John Vinocur, was posted to Paris his parting shot was a précis of his experiences in Germany.

One of his jibes at the Germans in a critical essay was that while America was concerned they tended to be notorious name-droppers.

Politically interested Germans may well list people they know in the United States but Mr Vinocur fails to realise that Germans are bound to be keen to know who thinks about them and contributes toward policy decisions on Germany in America.

US officials concerned with Germany and Central Europe may be a minor aspect of German-American ties, but here in Germany importance is attached to it.

Names such as those encountered among US arms control diplomats, Rostow, Stuer, Nitze and Rowny for instance, have long been firmly established.

They are all experienced men. All know their Central Europe; it is where they hail from ancestrally. None of them can be suspected of harbouring illusions about the Soviet Union.

The men who will take over from them are half their age and from a generation that can be statistically shown to have very little idea of Europe.

They may be anti-communist in outlook but their views will thus not be as finely graduated as would be desirable for conducting negotiations.

So it is hardly surprising that the enforced resignation of Gene Rostow has not been well received in the European Press.

The real reasons why he resigned are unclear. Some right-wingers are known to have played a part, with their suspi-

*Continued on page 2*

## WORLD AFFAIRS

### Nato must live with its contradictions

President Reagan suspects that Warsaw Pact disarmament proposals outlined in the Pragu Declaration are at least partly intended to sow the seeds of dissension between America and its allies in Western Europe.

So he is sending his Vice-President, George Bush, on a tour of Europe to show he feels close consultations with his Nato partners are a cornerstone of the Atlantic alliance.

Has the penny dropped in the White House? Dissension does not need first to be sown; it has long luxuriated, and partly because of far too much unpremeditated talk by leading members of the Reagan administration.

Like members of the Carter administration, they have said much that has had a serious bearing on the entire North Atlantic pact without having been dealt with beforehand in consultations with fellow-members of Nato.

It is clear that the forthright talk of a Brezhnev or a Weinberger, to name a particularly noteworthy hardliner in each of the two administrations, is bound to give rise to mistrust in Europe.

For geographical reasons alone there is a much more vital interest in coexistence and detente on this side of the Atlantic than in the United States, especially the west coast that is home to Mr Reagan and most of his associates.

A few months ago even the Nato C-in-C in Europe, General Bernard Rogers, voiced alarm about the initially shrill and militant tone of foreign policy rhetoric as used in Washington and General Rogers is an American himself.

Yet even if leading Americans were in future to sound a note of greater moderation and to show signs of readiness and ability to compromise at the Geneva missile talks the tension and irritation that are so often apparent in dealings between Western Europe and its superpower these days would no means have been eliminated.

Misunderstandings are too deep-seated on both sides, and clashes no-one would have dreamt of in 1949, when Nato was set up, have grown too serious.

Back in 1949 the Cold War ensured that the fronts were clear, while the absolute nuclear superiority enjoyed by the United States ensured a feeling of security that was totally unproblematic. Besides, the Europeans in their war-torn countries felt it was a matter of course to allow the Americans the leading role.

They were economically powerful and, as Marshall aid clearly showed, willing to lend a helping hand. Nowadays a sense of economic rivalry has emerged, intensified by the general crisis, and keywords such as steel and grain are all that need be said to illustrate how the Nato countries are competing for sales markets.

By trying to impose an embargo on the Soviet gas pipeline deal with Western Europe the White House has even succeeded in impressing on the Europeans their common interests.

Clashes such as those took out a mile, but the alliance is burdened no less heavily on both sides of the Atlantic by mutual prejudice, with the Reagan administration merely making matters worse.

Europeans have long tended somewhat disparagingly to look down on the Americans as lacking in civilisation and being too brash and given to using their elbows.

US budget planning aimed at thoroughly stripping welfare spending to boost military expenditure was all that was needed!

At the same time the average American, who as a rule is poorly briefed on world affairs, tends to see Western Europe increasingly as a gang of untrustworthy neutralists.

This view may have been amended since the appearance on the US domestic scene of an increasingly powerful nuclear freeze movement (at least among supporters of the freeze movement).

A further factor is that since the withdrawal from former colonial possessions and interests by Britain and France it has been increasingly up to the United States to assume the role of world policemen and take up cudgels against Soviet tendencies toward aggression.

So Elliot P. Cohen of Harvard says Nato is in a state of permanent crisis that seems sure to mean the end of the pact in its present structure sooner or later.

The treatment he recommends in an article printed simultaneously in *Foreign Affairs* and *Euroz-Archiv* is for America, while maintaining its nuclear presence in Europe, to drastically thin out its troop strength on this side of the Atlantic.

That would enable the Americans to make troops available for boosting US commitments outside Nato's operational area.

He does not even rule out a helping hand from Washington in setting up Anglo-German or Anglo-French forces equipped with medium-range missiles.

But this would presuppose that Western Europe took its defence into its own hands at last.

These are ideas this writer feels are more likely to heighten the Atlantic dilemma than to resolve it.

Nato will have to live with its contradictions until such time as its members succeed in striking a common balance between military firmness and political flexibility.

The only way to resolve matters would be for Europeans to revert to integration and Americans to revert to moderation.

*Felix Harllee*  
(Nürther Nachrichten, 11 January 1983)

Continued from page 1  
cions that the State Department is not sound enough on principles.

They were certainly to blame for the refusal to approve Mr Grey as Mr Rose's deputy after his name had been put forward for nearly a year.

Secretary of State Shultz, a man in whom Europeans have confidence, says it is merely a matter of streamlining responsibilities for arms control.

This may be reassuring news but it does not entirely offset the detrimental effect of a reshuffle at this stage in the proceedings.

European observers are beginning to wonder whether President Reagan is still capable of heading advice and how the struggle to gain his ear will progress.

Germany would be unlikely to devote much thought to US government appointments were it not that so much depended on them for their country.

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### Genscher backs EEC security concept at Strasbourg

If we want to remain Germans, Italians, British or French, we will have to decide in time to become Europeans, Franz Josef Strauss wrote many years ago.

It was a view shared by Konrad Adenauer and reiterated in Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's inaugural speech to the European Assembly in Strasbourg as chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers.

Herr Genscher dealt at length with the aim of a common security policy in this light.

"More depends on the success of this process of European integration than living standards," he said. "The future of our basic political order is at stake."

This reaffirmation of Bonn's commitment to the European idea was widely welcomed by the 434 elected Euro-MPs from the 10 Common Market countries.

British MEPs, Tories especially, of course, but Labour men too, wished Herr Genscher all the best, as chairman of the Council of Ministers for the first half of this year.

Even Rudolf Arndt, a Social Democratic Euro-MP from Frankfurt, assured him of the support of the Socialist group at Strasbourg.

Herr Arndt was unable to resist the temptation to engage in a little election campaigning for German domestic consumption before offering Herr Genscher Socialist support.

At a time when there are differences of emphasis between America and Europe on security policy issues such as the Siberian gas pipeline contract or economic sanctions against the East, there must be no doubts as to Bonn's continued earnest on ties with the West.

Herr Genscher took good care to forestall any such impression with his statement:

He also said that a "strong and united Europe that clearly and constructively sees to its own interests in the alliance" would be a valuable and predictable partner for the United States during his chairmanship of the EEC.

It was worth noting, although scant notice was paid to it by the general public, that Herr Genscher as chairman of the European Community made a number of statements on security policy.

They were statements that must, by and large, have met with the approval of the other nine Common Market countries, otherwise he would not have been able to make them as chairman of the Council of Ministers.

They amounted to initial answers to the disarmament and arms control proposals made by the new Soviet leader, Mr Andropov, and the Warsaw Pact.

Herr Genscher has embarked on what might be termed a fog-clearing campaign in the security policy sector, especially in connection with talk of a treaty renouncing the use of force between Nato and the Warsaw Pact.

The value of such a treaty would be strictly limited as an initiative launched by Otto von Habsburg, the German CSU Euro-MP, has shown at Strasbourg.

In 1940, when the Soviet Union, in league with Hitler, annexed the Baltic states it broke non-aggression pledges given to all three countries.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 15 January 1983)

### Credibility is Helmut Kohl's strong point

The 1920 peace treaties of Riga and Moscow guaranteed the political magazines have sought to destroy Chancellor Helmut Kohl's territory and everlasting peace. One has lampooned him on its between the Soviet Union and all over as an over-ripe pear.

Continued Soviet occupation of the Baltic states remained to this day after assuming office has not managed to get across either at

Stalin's days may be over, but Warsaw Pact's offer of a truce must now be accepted by Herr Kohl in high regard, and in this issue that is real at stake.

The real problem is the lack of a fruit that has fallen from tree and is likely to burst under the pressure.

What the European Community has done is to master, Kohl subconsciously symbolises to the nation the vestiges of nineteenth-century solid bourgeois decadence.

We have to journey far back in time to find these qualities. The journey takes us beyond Adenauer's republic that was struggling to find a suitable place in the fabric of things.

Kohl is confident he will win a majority for realism on 6 March.

But the directness with which he pursues this aim indicates his conviction that should he lose, many things in this country would become irreversible for good.

Some Germans might fail to realise this. But those who look on this country from the outside are beginning to grasp it.

The SPD wants to spend only half the 1980 amount, though the FDP has already announced that it would not be "tight-fisted" since its parliamentary survival is at stake.

The SPD wants to spend only half the 1980 amount, and CDU general secretary Heiner Geissler has announced that his party will make do with DM29.8m. This is DM8m less than in 1980, which is to be offset by the advantage of being the party in power.

The CDU's main slogan will be "Work, Peace, Future — Together We'll Make It." Its campaign will be launched by a rally in Ludwigshafen to be addressed by leader Helmut Kohl and general secretary Geissler.

The first CDU advertisements hit the press on 10 January, and the first posters will be out on the 15th.

The pivotal point of the campaign is Kohl himself. The slogan here is: "This Chancellor Spells Confidence".

The slogan with which the CDU has homed in on the SPD is: "Unemployment, Debts, Bankruptcies — Not SPD Again!"

But apart from using the media, the CDU also wants to step up personal discussions with its members and followers.

Like the SPD, the CDU will publish three topical campaign papers to reach every household (circulation 25 million).

Meanwhile, the campaign itself has become a campaign issue with the SPD going to the Constitutional Court in a bid to establish that the CDU has used government funds to promote its image in official government public relations work.

The CDU, on the other hand, accuses the SPD of rejecting a fair play agreement because it refuses to keep its campaign within a businesslike framework.

The fact is that all four Bundestag parties have welcomed a campaign agreement, though the SPD has rejected an arbitration committee similar to that of 1980, arguing that issues brought before the committee only add publicity to the defendant's case.

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**POLITICS**

## Hans-Jochen Vogel does well in Washington

**O**n his visit to Washington SPD Shadow Chancellor Hans-Jochen Vogel wanted to present himself as the man who has the better answers to the questions plaguing his fellow-citizens.

As his companion on the trip and fellow-Social Democrat Hans-Jürgen Wischniewski put it: "We have become more interesting to the Americans since the Hamburg election."

He was probably right, judging by the reception accorded to Vogel and his aides Egon Bahr, Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker and Wischniewski.

They were received by just about everybody who was anybody in Washington, from President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz to Defence Secretary Weinberger, the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the administration's top disarmament experts.

Acting on the spur of the moment, even former Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who has always shown great interest in Germany, joined the talks at one point.

*Washington Post* writers later said they had never known such a turnout of newsmen, as at the press conference given by Vogel.

But the interest Washington showed in Hans-Jochen Vogel should not come as a surprise considering that, since the change of government in Bonn, Germany has been one of the few truly interesting foreign affairs topics in Europe.

The only thing that has outstripped it in reader interest has been the Bulgarian connection with the shooting of the Pope and routine reports on the marital bliss or otherwise of the British royal family.

The questions that occupy Washington's press are:

- Will the Germans swing to the left in the forthcoming election?
- Will the "Greens" take the place of the FDP as the junior coalition partner in a future Bonn government or are they not to be taken seriously as a political force?
- Was Genscher's shift from the SPD to the conservatives a lemming-like move?
- And who is this Hans-Jochen Vogel really?

Washington associates Germany's Social Democrats with such high-profile names as Helmut Schmidt and Willy Brandt, whose reputations abroad are unmatched, promoted to some extent by the fact that both speak English fluently.

Vogel's English is a great deal better than that of Chancellor Kohl. And the ever-friendly and tolerant Americans appreciate it when a foreigner makes the effort to conduct discussions and interviews in a language other than his mother tongue.

In this somewhat arduous task Vogel acquitted himself splendidly, especially considering that it was not only the language that caused him trouble but also the topics of discussion.

After all, he has far in his political career had nothing to do with missiles. He was unable to come up with an answer to the one question that truly interested his hosts — or at least, the answer he did come up with did not satisfy them.

It was his attitude towards the de-

ployment in Germany of the new generation of intermediate range missiles later this year.

This crucial question that dominated his visit, along with the Geneva disarmament talks, could easily have distorted its perspective.

He could not even go so far as to assure the Americans that he was convinced they were seriously trying to achieve tangible results, at the Geneva talks with the Soviets, thus making the deployment of the missiles redundant.

Had he done so, he would have been stripped of a very important campaign catchphrase that would clearly distinguish him from Helmut Kohl. Besides, he is not convinced of the Americans' sincerity on this score.

Though this has not been officially confirmed, there can be no doubt that Shultz, Weinberger and others asked Vogel whether he would follow through with his party's decision to deploy the new missiles by December should the Geneva talks break down.

In any event, giving such assurances would have run counter to his party's latest decision on the issue and probably also to his personal stance.

He was in a difficult position in Washington because his party is playing for time regarding American wishes and yet he had to bend over backwards not to offend his hosts.

It is this wait-and-see attitude on the part of the Social Democrats of the post-Schmidt era that distinguishes them from the conservatives.

If in doubt, a conservative Chancel-

lor would opt for the deployment of the missiles. Given the same doubt, an SPD Chancellor would refuse this if there were any chance that the Geneva talks could still succeed after the year's end deadline. This being so, it is obvious whom the Americans would prefer to see as Chancellor. The formula Hans-Jochen Vogel finally came up with in Washington was that an SPD government in Bonn would review the two-track Nato decision (to deploy the missiles should talks provide no satisfactory results) in the light of the state of the Geneva negotiations in December.

That was seen by the Americans as being in breach of the decision.

Asked whether the Americans had told Vogel bluntly that they would prefer a CDU Chancellor, one of the members of his entourage said that they had gone out of their way to avoid saying anything of this nature.

In fact, the visit was largely marked by aversive formulations. But there was also some straight talk.

The chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Charles Percy, and some of his colleagues are bound to have been interested to learn how the Opposition in Germany assesses Moscow's latest disarmament proposals.

Since the German Social Democrats have always been interested in maintaining contacts with the other superpower Vogel was seen as a mediator

in this wait-and-see attitude on the part of the Social Democrats of the post-Schmidt era that distinguishes them from the conservatives.

If in doubt, a conservative Chancel-

## Vogel feted on visit to Moscow

the government (if it wished to be briefed).

The same applies to his talks with Prime Minister Tikhonov, with whom he discussed the more practical aspects of German-Soviet ties.

Both Andropov and Tikhonov probably told him things he was bound to be piccised to hear.

Tikhonov spoke of more mammoth business deals along the lines of the natural gas for pipelines deal. He spoke of a coal liquefaction plant and a liquid gas deal.

Andropov evidently elaborated on the missiles issue, intimating that Moscow was prepared to scrap some of its SS-20 missiles (instead of just shifting them further East).

He probably also provided some details on his proposal to keep his missiles in the European part of the Soviet Union at about the level of France's and Britain's.

Vogel asked him whether he meant the number of carriers or the number of warheads.

Another indication as to the importance the Kremlin attributed to Vogel's visit was the fact that a reception given by the German ambassador was so well attended.

It appears that Andropov treated Vogel as if he were actually the Chancellor, but this is conjecture because Harr Vogel refused to comment on his visit before having briefed his party and

his associates.

There was not only by the Soviet leaders normally considered suitable for



Shadow Chancellor Vogel and Secretary of State Washington

**LABOUR**

## EEC survey spells out the social and health problems of shift work

Shift work is on the increase, an EEC survey shows, and partly due to union pressure for a shorter working week.

But that is by no means the only reason, and the effects and ways of offsetting them are arguably more important.

Walter Merkle is a typical shift worker. His shift is from 6 a.m. to 2 p.m., shift from 2 p.m. to 10 p.m. and shift from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m.

He works early one week, late the next and nights the third. He has been shift work for eight years and says it kills.

Better you drink coffee by the gallon or beer, otherwise you just can't stand it.

He doesn't stand much chance of working from nine till five. Times hard and shift working has definitely increased in the Federal Republic of Germany of late.

The only likelihood of a respite will be if business grows so bad that firms scrapped nights and worked two shifts.

A survey by the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions, which was set up by the EEC Council of Ministers in 1975, has taken

look at the entire problem. One conclusion reached is that in 15 years per cent more people worked longer working hours in the Federal Republic in 1980.

By nearly four million, or two million in 10, work shifts.

A major reason for the increase is to have been shorter working hours such top men as Deputy Prime Minister Kostandov.

There was also Justice Minister Kostandov, the mayor of Moscow, the Soviet ambassador to Bonn, Wladimir Fulin, and a number of other officials.

Work available takes the same time number of workers will increase accordingly. But it is unrealistic to assume that productivity has remained unchanged.

Western observers were unimpressed by this. They commented that this was unprecedented.

The attention given to Vogel was rounded off by the media. The television news accorded the visit a lower payroll than 20 years ago.

Shorter working weeks alone cannot lead to an increase in the number of shift workers. Pundits nonetheless feel the trade unions are caught in a bind.

They have advocated working less as a demand with a view to creating more jobs, while at the same time combatting shift work in the interest of human working conditions.

Moreover, Moscow wanted to use its ways regarding the treatment of shift workers to treat rather offensively.

In 1971, Rainer Barzel was only by Prime Minister Kosygin, and Helmut Kohl in 1975; and Franz Strauss was regarded as being unable to be treated rather offensively.

The motive behind this change has to do with the fact that Helmut Vogel's visits abroad are intended to promote his election campaign.

Moscow decided to exploit this situation.

It is not as if Moscow's relations with the centre-right government in Bonn were bad. Foreign Minister Gennadi Gromyko was due in Bonn on 16 January, the only reason he did not meet Vogel.

Continued on page 7

when tests were conducted during the early shift.

As for the "cost" of recovering from night shift, that is a bill each worker pays individually. Shift workers say they spend much of their leisure time recovering from work.

More frequent sickness or early retirement cost hard cash, but the cost is met by society as a whole via health insurance and pension funds.

Companies pay their contribution toward social security schemes, but they are not in a position to assess the cost to society, the survey says.

So the foundation suggests setting up a health care system toward which companies contribute in relation to the made of it by their staff.

Managements would then, it feels, be duty bound to improve medical care and working conditions; they would also be able to justify this interest to their shareholders.

The foundation is well aware that night work cannot be abolished in all walks of life, but it strongly recommends cutting it to a minimum between 11 p.m. and 6 a.m.

These are working hours for two and a half million people in the Federal Republic of Germany at any given time.

The detrimental effect of working irregular hours and its repercussions on health and social life could be partly offset, the survey says, by:

- using extra staff during shift work;
- early retirement;
- shorter working hours;
- and reducing shift work to a limited number of years in one's working life.

Michael Petzold  
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 12 January 1983)

## Job security as seen at shipyard

Not for 50 years has unemployment

been as high as last November, when 2,038,000 people were registered as out of work.

The international economic crisis is taking its toll just as it did in the late 1920s when, in November 1929, unemployment in Germany first topped two million.

Many wives are critical of shift work because they feel lonely during the nights in question, because loneliness causes anxiety and because they feel a heightened responsibility for bringing up the children.

The damage shift work does is not just social; it is medical too. No-one

is fairly easy to work out the wage

costs of an extra shift, but other financial aspects, such as higher maintenance costs of machinery that runs 24 hours a day instead of eight, are much more difficult to assess.

One point that is never quantified is the performance shortfall during night shifts and its repercussions on the quality of goods produced.

Scientists set workers reaction tests.

The number of mistakes they made increased with each successive night shift,

whereas the failure rate was constant

working world in the shipbuilding industry.

Their aim was to probe changes in industrial work from the viewpoint of both capital, in other words the management, and labour, both as individuals and as producers.

The brief alone is interesting enough. The reader is given a detailed analysis of approaches to rationalisation in two shipyards that sought to solve their difficulties in different ways.

There is then an intelligent look at the consequences of rationalisation.

Michael Schumann / Edgar Einemann / Christa Siebel-Rebello / Klaus P. Wittemann *Rationalisierung, Krise, Arbeiter. Eine empirische Untersuchung der Industrialisierung auf der Welt* (Rationalisation, Crisis, Workers. An empirical survey of industrialisation in shipbuilding), published by Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt am Main 1982, 577pp, DM58,-.

from the viewpoint of shipyard workers. Growing mastery of the production process leads to a reduction in physical and mental demands on the work force, but it also opens up unprecedented opportunities of boosting productivity.

This pressure as a rule more often affects the advantages of the technical revolution at work. Many workers claim from experience that technical and organisational change at work runs counter to their interests.

So they do not expect much to come of policies aimed at humanising the working world.

The Göttingen sociologists probed not only the crisis of rationalisation; in 1977 and 1978 they unwittingly witnessed

Continued on page 8



**JUSTICE**

## Nazi trials still pose problems

**Süddeutsche Zeitung**

Dortmund public prosecutor Hermann Weissing, whose job is to prepare and conduct trials of Nazi war crime suspects, is out of time to be envied.

A case that has been under investigation for a quarter of a century was closed but for yet another appeal just before Christmas.

In many ways it is typical of his work. It has certainly put him as the prosecution counsel on the spot.

Wilhelm Westerheide, 73, and Johann Zelle, 63, were accused of murder in a ghetto in the German-occupied Ukraine in 1942.

In the first court, in Bielefeld, they were found not guilty. Weissing appealed to the Supreme Court in Karlsruhe, which ordered a retrial.

At the second trial, in Dortmund, Weissing himself had to ask for the charges to be dropped because, he felt, they no longer held water.

Yet when the second court found in favour of the accused Weissig lodged a further appeal, allegedly having been advised to do so by the Justice Ministry and the Foreign Office.

He is perfectly at home in the legal routine such cases involve, but the proceedings against Herr Westerheide and Frau Zelle have given him no joy whatever.

In his job he often has the feeling that someone who is definitely guilty has got off scot-free. "It was him," he thinks.

But he reminds himself that sentences such as these were nine points of the law in the Third Reich and it is infinitely better to abide by the law as it stands.

Even so, there are times such as during the case under review when, after months of evidence and cross-examination, he reluctantly sees no alternative but to call for the charges to be dropped.

Charges were preferred against Westerheide and Zelle over 20 years ago but, as soon as the rules in Nazi war crimes trials, it took unaccountably long for proceedings to get under way.

They were not tried until 1979, when they were found not guilty by a Bielefeld court. As prosecution counsel Herr Weissing had called for life imprisonment for them both.

He felt sure he had a clear case that the accused were responsible for the murder of thousands of Jews in Vojvodina in 1942.

Westerheide, he was convinced, had shot two Jews personally, whilst Fräulein Hanne, as his secretary was known at the time, had killed a child of two single-handedly.

She had tied its feet together and smashed its little body head-first against a wall.

The Bielefeld court heard nearly 100 witnesses to gain a clearer idea of what life had been like in Vojvodina. Volynsk under Nazi occupation.

Westerheide as regional commis-

ner and head of the civil administration was "both God and the Tsar," as a Russian witness put it.

Wherever he appeared, on horseback, he spread a feeling of horror. One survivor is on record as having told Israeli officials that Westerheide personally distinguished between two categories of Jews, the useless and the specialists.

He made the selection himself and ensured that the ghetto of the useless Jews was destroyed first. Fräulein Hanne lent a hand, always brandishing a whip when visiting the ghetto.

Observers felt the Bielefeld verdict was a disgrace. Herr Weissing must have done too; he appealed to Karlsruhe for a retrial.

Seldom has the Supreme Court so frankly accused a lower court of negligence. It ruled that the Bielefeld court had not even clarified whether the Jews mentioned by the prosecution had in fact been killed.

Some of the court's findings were felt to be so unrealistic and improbable as not to be worth considering.

The Bielefeld bench had held, for instance, that although Westerheide had shouted and gestured wildly while the ghetto-dwellers were being rounded up for extermination he might have done so for reasons that had no bearing on the offence of which he was accused.

He might, the court found, merely have been trying to make himself out to be important.

Herr Weissing is gratified that Karlsruhe agreed that a retrial was essential. It was held in Dortmund and lasted eight months.

When the case ended, just before Christmas, the accused had not spent a single day on remand and Weissing himself had called for the charges to be dropped.

Important witnesses had died. Others were no longer prepared to appear in the box. Others were felt by the court, and the prosecution, to have contradicted themselves.

### Grave contradictions

Weissing felt crucial evidence no longer rang true even though the witness was keen to tell the truth. Two witnesses, he was convinced, were not reliable.

Grave contradictions came to light in connection with the murdered child. It was certainly murdered. Its death was seen by three witnesses, but seems likely to go unnoticed.

Other public prosecutors don't envy Weissing his job. Some suspect he is "under orders" to lodge an appeal against the Dortmund findings.

The case is said to have prompted interest in high quarters, at the Justice Ministry and the Foreign Office.

Herr Weissing says the decision to appeal was his. He has yet to make a written submission but says that the court finding the accused not guilty on his recommendation could only be "most superficially" regarded as a success.

He seems to hope there may turn out to have been procedural errors.

A Foreign Office connection seems more than likely now that Israel's Foreign Minister, Moshe Nessim, has told Knesset MP Shlomo Weiss the state of Israel is in a position to supply further documents and witnesses.

But this is not the point. The issue at stake involves one of the darkest aspects of post-war legal history in Germany.

If all sentences by the court were declared null and void the *Volksgerichtshof* would no longer qualify as a bona

(*Süddeutsche Zeitung*, 10 January 1983)

## Call for *Volksgerichtshof* sentences to be voided

An SPD bid to have sentences passed by the Nazi *Volksgerichtshof*, or People's Court, declared null and void has been rejected by Bonn Justice Minister Hans Engelhard.

Herr Engelhard, in Freiburg, argues that such a drastic step is unnecessary, although the Berlin court undoubtedly passed disgraceful sentences.

In 1943 a woman was sentenced to death for telling a joke. She worked as a draftsman and had told the joke to a solitary workmate.

Hitler and Goering, the joke ran, were on the top of the Berlin Rudolf Tower. When the Führer said he would like to give the people of Berlin pleasure Goering said: "Why not jump?"

This feeble joke, along with having told several Czech workers to split up and not form a group in public, took her to the guillotine.

It was only one of many pointless death sentences passed by court that is back in the news now. The Social Democrats have called for its sentences to be declared null and void.

Forgetting about the law, Goebbels told the *Volksgerichtshof* in 1942. What matters is the decision that the man must go.

That was exactly what the court was set up to do. Its role was to destroy opponents of the Nazi regime, and specifically selected judges were appointed to ensure this was done.

Roland Freisler, the court's second chief justice, said its sentences were a constant process of national self-cleansing.

He was particularly keen on cleanliness. During his tenure, from 1942 to 1944, the number of death sentences increased drastically.

Judge Thierack, his predecessor, had passed between 32 and 102 death sentences a year. Freisler's count was between 1,192 and 2,097.

In 1944 death sentences were handed out in nearly one case in two.

The court was set up in 1934 because the Nazis were tired at the Reich Supreme Court, finding four alleged Reichstag arsonists not guilty for lack of proof.

One might have expected the SPD motion to have been welcomed in Bonn, but Justice Minister Engelhard is "under orders" to lodge an appeal against the Dortmund findings.

The case is said to have prompted interest in high quarters, at the Justice Ministry and the Foreign Office.

Herr Weissing says the decision to appeal was his. He has yet to make a written submission but says that the court finding the accused not guilty on his recommendation could only be "most superficially" regarded as a success.

He seems to hope there may turn out to have been procedural errors.

The Justice Ministry claims not a single *Volksgerichtshof* sentence is still valid.

But this is not the point. The issue at stake involves one of the darkest aspects of post-war legal history in Germany.

If all sentences by the court were declared null and void the *Volksgerichtshof* would no longer qualify as a bona

fide court and its judges would be criminal proceedings.

Fifty-two of the 574 known to be alive, aged 80 and 82, and they are still entitled to their privilege.

They and the public press are virtually safe from prosecution as a result of a highly successful ruling by the Karlsruhe Court in 1968.

It was given in connection with the *Hannoverische Allgemeine*.

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## SHIPBUILDING

### Workers are worried in an ailing industry

Hamburg used to have a payroll of 11,000; only 4,670 remain.

Kiel used to employ 9,885, of which 7,257 still exist. New ships are now built virtually only in Kiel, with increasing emphasis on warships, as is the case in all major shipyards.

The closure of Finkenwerder was followed by that of the Reiherstieg yard. Only the Ross yard is still going in Hamburg.

It is building a single new ship that is due for completion in June. An offshore module is also being built, ordered by a Danish company.

But that is it. Otherwise orders consist of repairs, and not even anything spectacular by way of a refit. The workers are worried.

They are worried at all major shipyards, from Blohm & Voss in Hamburg and Vulkan in Bremen, where shareholders have been asked to write off a percentage of their capital holding to keep the company going.

Prospects look just as gloomy at AG Weser in Bremen and Thyssen in Emden. At several yards there have been protest strikes against rationalisation.

In Flensburg the largest workshop in Germany and the most up-to-date in Europe is under construction.

These smaller yards have as a rule specialised and developed technology with which other countries are unable to compete to any great extent.

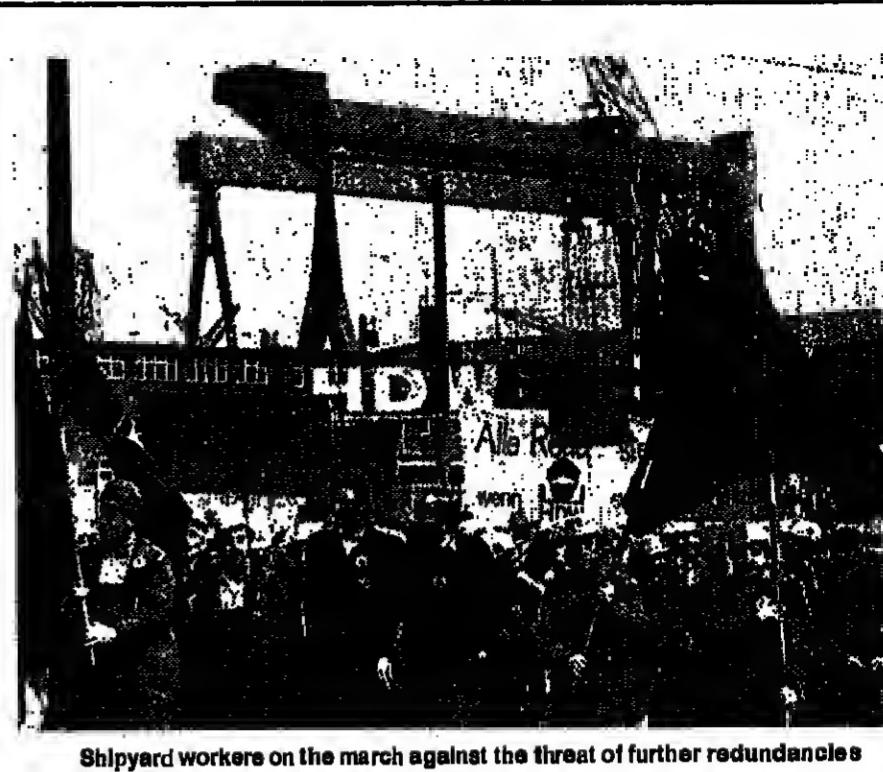
North German shipyard workers were strongly represented at the big trade union demonstrations against Bonn economy measures.

Well they might. Hopes that the world economy would recover in the early 1980s, and with it shipbuilding, have been dashed. The opposite is the case.

In tankers, for instance, there are over 100 million tons surplus to demand. About 80 million tons have been put out to graze, many being scrapped.

The situation is little better among bulk freighters, where about a third of tonnage is superfluous. Here too ships are being put out to graze in the hope of better days to come.

International shipbuilding conditions are unchanged, with low-wage or heavily-subsidised yards continuing to build ships more cheaply.



Shipyard workers on the march against the threat of further redundancies

(Photo: dpa)

German shipowners are ordering new ships from Japan or South Korea.

Smaller and medium-sized German yards have done better, and some have fared well. They include Nobiskrug in Rendsburg, Sietas in Hamburg and Howaldtswerke in Flensburg.

In Flensburg the largest workshop in Germany and the most up-to-date in Europe is under construction.

These smaller yards have as a rule specialised and developed technology with which other countries are unable to compete to any great extent.

She has invited the others to Hanover for talks, much to the annoyance of Hamburg's Klaus von Dohnanyi as the four northern states were due to confer early this year in any case.

Shipbuilding management and the trade unions are thinking over the future too. Both envisage government subsidies playing a leading role, at least for a transitional period.

But there is no indication of what is to happen after the transition and where the alternatives lie when the steel industry is down in the dumps too.

Redundancies, the unions say, are not the answer. But unless something good happens soon, workers in shipbuilding and allied trades are going to have to continue fearing the worst.

Kurtzen Phyz

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 11 January 1981)

## Job security

system. They came mostly in the welfare, but free-market economy, short-term category.

But they were accompanied by a number of strongly authoritarian and nationalist tendencies, such as the sentiment that shirkers should be brought to book, foreign workers should be deported and development aid should be scrapped.

**Where is Antigone?** asks Ismene. "She couldn't come," she is told. "She has to wait for a maths exam."

Without Antigone Ismene cannot rehearse their scene, so she retires to a corner of the gym and settles down to a chapter of her physics textbook.

Instead of Scene 9 pupils at a Limburg Gymnasium, or high school, rehearse Scene 10 of Sophocles' *Antigone*.

Creon, self-assuredly for an 18-year-old, says his piece:

"Compliance, indulgence, leads to anarchy, the worst of all evils. States are dissolved, families break up, ranks of warriors are broken. That is why we must support the man who establishes ourd maintains order."

Halmon, speaking an unmistakable Hesse dialect, replies:

"Then would be the solution if someone were naturally omniscient and always just. But there is no such person. It takes the balanced judgment of many well-meaning people to arrive at a sound viewpoint."

Heinz Böhlein, the school's German teacher, first corrects the broader slips of local dialect then tells everyone to scale down the pathos.

In all other respects he leaves it to the pupils themselves to interpret the parts they play. It is up to them to develop them as rehearsals progress.

The only direct influence he exerts is in discussing with the entire cast the ideas behind the plot: the dangers faced by the state and the relationship between the state and the law.

They suddenly realize how very topical the issues still are.

Very occasionally Dr Böhlein himself acts a short passage. He is no longer a young man, and has a badly disabled, but on stage he bears witness to unexpected agility.

And despite letting his cast work it out for themselves he is a strict and exacting director.

"The School Theatre," he says, "cannot make do with the more-or-less or the well-meaning. It must develop a high degree of perfection before it faces the public."

A group that wants to perform a complete dramatic work on the stage cannot be content with boundless enthusiasm; it must be prepared to put in hard work, effort and ability."

Amateur dramatics are part of life at many schools. Several hundred take part in the annual schools theatre festival in West Berlin.

*Continued from page 11*

and Reich, the liberation of spiritual and secular life from church tutelage and the dawn of the Modern Age.

The celebrations commemorating the anniversary of Luther's birth are ecumenically meaningful even in our age; yet it would be out of keeping with this age to put him on a pedestal.

The celebrations of the Lutheran churches in Germany will concentrate on the ecumenical idea.

Even Catholic theologians no longer regard Luther's teachings as an element that divides the churches. This approach was spearheaded by the Catholic ecclesiastical historian Joseph Lortz (1887-1975).

The most important thing will be to promote the ecumenical drive and for the churches to use those of Luther's ideas that remain relevant today in the service of society.

*Almut Krüger*

(Nordwest Zeitung, 31 December 1982)

## EDUCATION

### Life learnt on stage and not just in books

Most productions are by high schools, but there are also entries from other secondary schools and there must be many more.

Schools theatre is currently gaining in popularity, having been neglected for several years until the loss grew glaringly apparent.

Regardless of the trend there have always been schools where amateur theatricals formed part of the curriculum. The Rudolf Steiner schools are but one example.

The Limburg group is an old stager, having been run at the school in its present form for just over 30 years.

There have usually been two productions a year, plus plays read and recited to music. Members of the cast continually change; there have been over 600 over the years.

This number does not include entire classes that take part in a number of productions, either as extras or as choir.

But this constant change need not mean that a company has to dispense with continuity in its work.

Many a pupil has embarked on a theatrical career as a 12- or 13-year-old ticket seller, then played walk-on in activities, either regularly or occasionally.

This continuity is unthinkable without the support of a hard-working producer in charge of activities over the years.

Productions have also included work written by the pupils themselves.

Titles are chosen in view of a wide range of criteria. At times events in the news suggest a specific play, such as Camus' *A State of Siege*, after the 1956 Hungarian uprising.

The choice is often made by the cast who are available. Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors* was an obvious choice when there were two sets of twins at the school, especially as both were keen to take part.

Not always is the available cast so large as to enable Dr Böhlein to consider putting on, say, Pavel Kohout's *Around the World in 80 Days*.

It is a play with about 90 parts and was finally staged in 1978.

### School as seen by students

Birgitte Hassio, a Heidelberg teacher, has compiled a book about school as pupils see it. Entitled *Schüler, Zuer Schule, Über die Schule*, it is published by Beltz Verlag, Weinheim and Baie, at DM6.80.

Writer Arnulf Astel put the position aptly when he wrote the following epigraph:

"Justified question asked of his teacher by a pupil willing to learn: 'How can I learn what you know without becoming the way you are?'

There is very little that has not been said and written about school. Problems such as the shortage of teachers, the comprehensive school, migrant workers, children, dyslexia and so on, are constantly discussed.

Scientists probe them. Politicians discuss them. The media examine them from all angles.

But all too often not enough attention is paid to the people directly concerned, the pupils themselves.

*Almut Krüger*

(Nordwest Zeitung, 31 December 1982)

*Continued from page 11*

## HEALTH

### Artificial hand restores 'all but sense of touch'

As a matter of principle the play is guided by what young are capable of doing. Says Dr Böhl.

"The School Theatre cannot play based on characters and that result from the characters leading role."

As a rule young people can overcome stereotypes, or at least parts are more or less straightforward.

On stage the laws of the strictly enforced. Speech and movement and coordination need full supervision.

Yet the Limburg group has no time to compete with professional theatre. It does not see itself as a member of the professional stage either.

Oblivious pupils who are amateur theatricals fancy the becoming actors. But Dr Böhlein advises them against the idea.

Audiences regularly include static politicians, the burgomaster, the *Landrat* (local government official) and the bishop.

Some productions have been seen by as many as 2,000 people.

The summer production is usually a comedy, preferably a play suitable for open-air performance against the background of the town's picturesque *Altstadt* or in the castle courtyard near the cathedral.

In spring a more serious play, often laden with contemporary criticism, is performed either at the school or in municipal halls.

The plays that have been put on are too numerous to mention, but playwrights have included Schiller, Kleist, Claudel, Camus, Wilder, Goethe, Brecht, Frisch, Goldoni, Eichendorff, Quenau, Mayakovsky, Tardieu, Marlowe, Ionesco and, at regular intervals, Shakespeare.

Productions have also included work written by the pupils themselves.

Titles are chosen in view of a wide range of criteria. At times events in the news suggest a specific play, such as Camus' *A State of Siege*, after the 1956 Hungarian uprising.

The choice is often made by the cast who are available. Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors* was an obvious choice when there were two sets of twins at the school, especially as both were keen to take part.

Not always is the available cast so large as to enable Dr Böhlein to consider putting on, say, Pavel Kohout's *Around the World in 80 Days*.

It is a play with about 90 parts and was finally staged in 1978.

Artificial limbs have come a long way since Götz von Berlichingen's hand, a marvel of technology 400 years ago and still to be seen at the Berlichingen Museum in Jagsthausen.

People who today have the misfortune to lose a hand don't have to belong to the privileged classes to be fitted with artificial replacement.

They may be lucky enough to get the 'adaptive' hand recently presented to the public by a number of his family members.

The new limb through which the electrical signals are processed and boosted 40,000-fold has been miniaturised to the point where it will fit into the artificial limb together with the two propulsion units.

One of the two motors is used to move the thumb while the other operates the remaining four fingers.

The entire electronic system in the new limb through which the electrical signals are processed and boosted 40,000-fold has been miniaturised to the point where it will fit into the artificial limb together with the two propulsion units.

One of the two motors is used to move the thumb while the other operates the remaining four fingers.

The energy for the electronic system is provided by a set of batteries carried in a belt around the upper arm. Assuming a consumption of 0.45 milliwatts, a set of batteries is good for about five days.

The hand uses the strongest electrical signals to be obtained from the stump to control movement. They are the signals transmitted to the muscles responsible for the movement of the wrist and the pinky.

Initially, the patient has to make a conscious effort to think of the movement he wants the artificial hand to perform.

The new adaptive hand, on the other hand, is controlled by electrical impulses transmitted from the brain.

It uses the same signals the brain transmits to the muscles of natural hands, making them move as required.

The new hand uses electrodes attached to the stump of the arm to pick up signals from the brain.

These signals are then filtered and amplified and used to drive two electric motors in the artificial hand.

An intricate system of pulleys then turns the fingers, making them perform with unprecedented exactitude.

It looks so simple and the result is much like a normal hand, weighing the same and performing the same movements, as to make anybody who sees it wonder why it has only come into the last few months.

For one, the new hand is based on analogies that were unavailable only a few years ago, and, for another, the new hand is much more complicated than its predecessor.

It would take more than 20 built-in sensors to reproduce all the movements capable of.

Conventional artificial limbs try to imitate only the most simple and essential movements such as grasping, supporting and releasing an object.

But even this is much more complicated than it seems. Take grasping, for example. What is needed is not the grasp of a pair of pliers but a grasp moulded to the shape of the object to be held; firm, but not to drop it, while at the same time being gentle enough not to damage it.

The remaining accidents of this nature occur in industry.

About two-thirds of the fatalities in low-voltage accidents (up to 1,000 volts) die of heart chamber fibrillation, and the remaining third of cardiac arrest, Professor Hauf told the congress.

Due to the high ratio of fibrillation, an emergency doctor should be summoned instantly because his equipment invariably includes a defibrillator.

Professor Ernst Baur of Lucerne, dealt with high voltage accidents where severe burns are the rule.



Götz von Berlichingen's 16th century iron hand was manually operated; he used his good hand to move fingers or clench his iron fist.

(Photo: Historia)

Manufacturers thus still have a long way to go before they can come up with a viable solution to the sense of touch.

But in all mechanical aspects, the new type of artificial limb is close to perfection and has proved its worth with a wide variety of patients such as war casualties, the victims of industrial accidents and people with deformities from birth.

It has even been tested in such extreme cases as with racing drivers. But the most telling proof of its success lies in the fact that, once fitted with it, patients no longer want to be without it.

One of the much lauded features of the new device is its "good looks" and the fact that it can easily pass for the real thing.

The adaptive hand is to go into assembly line production soon and there can be little doubt as to the demand for it. In Germany alone, there are 40,000 people without one or both hands.

Felix Weber/df  
(Der Tagesspiegel, 8 January 1983)

### Electric shock accident rate down

Usually, allergies exist before a patient is brought to the emergency ward. In West Germany, for instance, one in ten people suffer from an allergy of one kind or another.

What happens in hospitals is simply that people suffering from chronic allergies suddenly receive an acute allergic shock.

The remedy suggested at the congress was an early diagnosis of allergies in cases of particularly allergy-prone patients.

This applies particularly to those cases where the accident victim is known to have an allergy (as in cases where this is noted in the ID card).

The four-day congress was attended by more than 900 doctors specialising in a wide variety of fields.

In his closing address, the president of the German Society for Emergency Medicine, Professor Jürgen Probst (Munich), told the congress that the surgeons in charge of emergency wards are increasingly realising the necessity of consulting other specialists (such as urologists, gynaecologists, mirosurgeons, internists and allergy experts) in their bid to cope with problem cases.

Even so, the main responsibility rests with the ward surgeon, who has to make on-the-spot decisions. Naturally, this entails the risk of opting for a wrong course of action from the very beginning.

Dieter Dietrich  
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 11 January 1983)